

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. X.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

No. 20.

QU'APPELLE.

R. MOLLOY, Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and
Carriage Painter. Graining, Gilding,
Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly
executed.

CITY MEAT MARKET. Fresh Meat
of all kinds kept constantly on hand,
lowest prices. W. H. Bann, Proprietor.

D. C. E. CARPENTHER, Qu'Appelle, Phy-
sician, Surgeon, Dentist, etc. Grad-
uate Toronto University and Licentiate Col-
lege Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'
Appelle Station. Graduate of
McGill University, Montreal. Office next
door to Mr. Henderson's store.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer.
Sales conducted on the shortest notice.
Arrangements can be made at my Office,
or at the Farmers' Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate,
Solicitor, etc.
Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel,
Qu'Appelle St.

W. M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public,
Collections and Real Estate Agent.
Indian Head office at the home of Mr.
Welsh, who will attend to my business
during his absence.

R. JOHNSTON, Qu'Appelle, Assa. and
Dealer in Canadian and Imported
Heavy Drained Horses, Light, Road and
Saddle Steeds. First Class Hags. Only
Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

CHURCH SOCIAL.

THE Members of the Methodist Church,
under the auspices of the Qu'Appelle
Church Social, will give a Social on
the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock. The program-
me will consist of singing, recitation,
and a variety of games. The proceeds
will be for the benefit of the church.
D. H. Bann, Secy.

CHINA LAUNDRY.

SAMSON has opened a LAUNDRY at
St. Paul's, opposite the Hotel. He will
do all kinds of laundry work, and
will be in first class style. Give him a
call. D. H. Bann, Secy.

LOOK HERE!

A BARGAIN—TEN TRAMS GOOD
as new, for sale at a low price. Apply
to J. M. McNeill, Qu'Appelle.

ASTRAY.

CAME ON TO THE PREMISES OF
the undersigned, a chestnut pony
mare, two years old, white ring
round her face, and white blaze
on her forehead. If anyone has seen
her, please return her to me, or to
my agent, J. M. McNeill, Qu'Appelle.

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FOR SALE.

CHOPPER, FEED, OATS AND BEAN,
at lowest cash prices. W. H. Bann.

LOST.

ABOUT two weeks ago, a Indian Head
NOTE for \$100, payable to R. F.
Hollingshead and J. M. McNeill, was
lost. If anyone has seen it, please
return it to me, or to my agent,
J. M. McNeill, Qu'Appelle.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE M-
Leon Public School for summer term.
Duties to commence April 1st. Apply
to the Board of Education, Qu'Appelle.

TEACHER WANTED.

THIRD CLASS TEACHER WANTED
for Grammar School District No.
244, N.W.T. (near Qu'Appelle Station).
Duties to commence April 1st. School
opens about August 1st. Apply to A.
Weir, for salary and other particulars.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED for Public Plains
School for summer term. Duties to
commence April 1st. Apply to R. S.
Johnston, Edgley Farm, P.O., Assa., stating
experience and salary wanted.

TO LET.

THESE 4 Sec. 20, Tp. 18, R. 14, West
2nd Meridian, adjoining the town of
Qu'Appelle. Good house and stable; land
has all been in crop. Apply to
F. BELL, Progress Office.

Indian Head Items

Our Weekly Contribution From
the Head of the Noble
Red Man.

A Prominent Farmer Nearly
Loses a Valuable Horse—
Council Meeting.

A prominent farmer, residing
north of Indian Head, owns a valu-
able young horse which recently
suffered from an acute attack of
strangles. To relieve the animal,
he undertook to lance the abscess
which had formed under the throat.
Ignorant of the anatomy of the
part, he cut more than he intended,
and by a slip of the knife succeeded
in partially severing the aorta, the
artery which conveys the blood to
the stomach. He then did that
which he should have done in the
first instance—called upon the
services of a Veterinary Surgeon.
The horse was quickly strangled
up the wound, and the animal
died. The horse was a valuable
one, and the farmer is now doing
well.

A risk consisting of Messrs.
A. McKee, Jas. Gunn, W. R. Boyd
and S. E. Edwards (4-40), lost for
Rexford Tuesday morning to take
part in the fourth annual Territorial
tournament.

Under the auspices of the Eng-
lish church body, a concert will be
given in the town hall, on the evening
of March 22, the proceeds of
which are to be devoted to the
church fund.

A concert will be held in the
town hall in aid of the Indian Head
reading room and library, on Thurs-
day, March 7.

C. O. F. Court No. 326, Indian
Head, will issue invitations for a
dance to take place on Tuesday,
March 12.

H. Campbell's business interests
took him to Regina on Tuesday.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council met on Feb. 15th, at
10 a.m.
Present: Reeve; Councillors Har-
kin, Stephens, Glenn, Livingstone,
Worden.

Minutes of last meeting read and
confirmed.

Glenn—Stephens—That H. H.
Campbell be auditor for current
year, at a salary of \$15. Carried.

Stephens—Harkin—That Ed. W.
Samson be nuisance inspector for
1895. Carried.

Harkin—Worden—That Joseph
Leggett be caretaker of Town Hall
for 1895. Carried.

Stephens—Glenn—That a loan
of \$50 be made to Red Fox School
District, with interest at 8 per cent.,
to be repaid out of taxes collected
in 1895. Carried.

Mitchell—Harkin—That council
advance Sinitula School District
\$125 to be repaid out of taxes of
1895. Carried.

Harkin—Stephens—That Robt.
Hunter be appointed nuisance in-
spector for Sinitula District, at a
salary of \$5. Carried.

Harkin—Livingstone—That Dun-
ham School District be advanced
\$100, to be repaid out of taxes col-
lected in 1895. Carried.

Councillor Harkin reported hav-
ing interviewed Mr. Walker in
reference to acquiring right of way
and bridge site across Fox Creek;
that bridge be moved to road al-
lowance instead of purchasing a site,
and the proposed purchase money be
applied towards the removal and
approaches. Report adopted.

Stephens—Livingstone—That Geo.
Thompson be collector for 1895, at
a salary of \$100. Carried.

D. MacGillivray appeared on
behalf of Jas. Scott in reference to a
refund of taxes on Lot 1, Block 23.
Glenn—Mitchell—That W. J.
Bonner be paid \$10 per acre for
land purchased for road allowance.
Carried.

By-law No. 1, 1895, appointing

auditor, nuisance inspector, care-
taker of hall, treasurer and collector,
was read three times and passed.

An application of R. Cuth for
pensionary relief was not enter-
tained.

Council then adjourned.

A Worthy Man Dead.

Rev. Fetherstone L. Osler died
at his residence, 89 Wellesley street,
on Saturday afternoon, in the nine-
tieth year of his age. He leaves a
widow, six sons and two daughters.
The sons are: Mr. Justice Osler,
Mr. B. B. Osler; Mr. Edward Osler,
of Winnipeg; Mr. E. H. Osler,
of Toronto; Mr. P. L. Osler, of
Qu'Appelle, and Mr. William Osler,
of Baltimore. His daughters are:
Mrs. H. C. W. Osler, of Toronto;
and Mrs. H. C. Osler, of Dundas.
There are also twenty-eight grand-
children and great grandchildren
residing in various parts of the
Dominion. The deceased was a
native of Falmouth, Eng., but had
lived in Canada since 1837. In
his early days he served in the
British navy, to which he attained
the rank of lieutenant. He subse-
quently became a student at Oxford,
where he took the degree of M. A.
He was ordained deacon of the
Church of England in 1836, and
soon after left for Canada. He
spent some time in Quebec, and
afterwards in Newmarket, Town-
shead and Dundas. In 1882 he
moved to Toronto.—Mail-Enterprise.

Grenfell Gossip.

The competition for the Skelton
trophy was practically ended last
Thursday, when J. Braithwaite's
runk defeated D. McKee's runk.
There were nine rinks competing
for it, each rink playing all the
other rinks and the majority count-
ed. McKee had been leading for
some time, but on Wednesday last
D. Stewart, in his last match, got
one point ahead of D. McKee.
The excitement was high on Thurs-
day as it was McKee's last chance
to regain his lead, but he failed to
accomplish it. On Friday Dr.
Hutchison beat Lee and Lake beat
Chisholm, which ended the series.

The Agricultural Hall was crowd-
ed last Thursday evening when the
curtain went up to open the concert
under the auspices of the brass
band. The first part of the pro-
gramme was a farce entitled Box
and Cox, which was highly ap-
preciated. Then followed the
minstrels, and their jokes and local
hits fairly brought down the house.
They are to be congratulated on
their performance, as they only had
about a week to prepare. The con-
cert ended with a Negro sketch en-
titled, "O tell us and dar's de money,"
which was well rendered.

There was no service in the
Methodist church last Sunday even-
ing, and the Presbyterian church
was crowded to the doors in con-
sequence. The Rev. Mr. McLeod
preached an excellent sermon.

The weather was quite mild on
Saturday, and the rink was crowded
by skaters and spectators in the
evening. During the cold spell the
attendance was not very large.
Carnival next Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Walkin has gone east
on a business trip. He will visit
Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Ham-
ilton, London, and other cities and
towns before he returns.

Mr. D. S. Stewart has offered a
pair of curling stones for competi-
tion. The first draw was played
off last week.

Mr. R. B. Taylor is attending the
Grand Council meeting of the
Royal Templars, at Moose Jaw,
this week.

Mr. C. R. Tryon has given a \$35
trophy to be competed for by our
best curlers at the points game.

Mr. J. J. Bell is all smiles this
week. A little boy at his house on
Sunday.

Miss Wild, of Broadview, is visit-
ing her uncle, Mr. J. McFannet.

Cataract Relieved in 10 to 20 Minutes

One sharp puff of the breath through the
Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr.
Amen's Cataract Powder, cures this terrible
and distressing disease. Pain
less and delightful to use, it removes instantly
and permanently cures Cataract, Hay Fever,
Cold, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis
and Deafness. 60 cents. At C. E. Carleton's.

Their Reunion.

The Agricultural Society Hold
Their Annual and Have
a Pleasant Time.

The Music Was Good and the
Merrymakers Put the Floor
Till Early Dawn.

The annual reunion of the South
Qu'Appelle Agricultural society
took place in the Town hall, on
Thursday, 31st inst. During the
day the vicinity of the hall pre-
sented a busy appearance, indicat-
ing that some unusual occurrence
was about to take place, sleigh
after sleigh, and cutter after cutter
arriving and departing after having
unburdened themselves of their
load of toothsome eatables. About
8.30 o'clock the hall began to fill
rapidly, and at 11 o'clock 200 were
present. Dancing was indulged in
to the utmost capacity of the floor
until midnight, when refreshments
were served, after which the dan-
cing was resumed and continued up
to 5.30 a.m., when the tired-out
guests took their departure home-
wards, after having enjoyed one of
the pleasantest dances ever held
under the auspices of the Agricul-
tural society, who are noted for
always doing things well. The
music, consisting of two violins and
piano, was excellent.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the dis-
cussion of public questions. Perso-
nality will not be permitted. We do not hold our-
selves responsible for the opinions expressed by
correspondents.

Herd-Law.

To the Editor of the Progress.

SIR,—I do not think our present
municipal herd-law is satisfactory
to anybody; but the question arises,
how can it be amended to suit us
who live here, and at the same time
prevent land companies and specu-
lators from being able to take ad-
vantage of it?

It is only reasonable that a
settler (resident and occupier) should
have not alone his growing crops
protected, but as well his hay
stacks and pastures. It may be
law, but it is not justice that any
person—neighbor or otherwise—
should be at liberty to turn his
cattle and horses on to my land,
and eat up my pastures and grow-
ing hay.

Would not all rightful purposes
be served by amending the Ordinance
so that "occupiers" of land
should be at liberty to impound
cattle and horses coming on their
property during the herd-law season?

This would leave all vacant (un-
occupied Government or company)
lands out of the provisions of the
ordinance. An occupier could be
defined as a resident, owning or
renting the land; and to prevent
abuse the holding might be limited
to say a couple of sections which
shall not be more than a mile apart.

This would prevent any person with
capital, or of a "hoggish" disposition,
from grabbing up the vacant lands
around him (by renting or other-
wise), and so taking an undue ad-
vantage of the neighboring settlers.

I hope your insertion of this
letter will open up a discussion on
this subject in your columns; which
will at least have the effect of
getting us a more satisfactory herd-
law than that now in force. Yours,
etc., H. J.

Qu'Appelle, Feb. 21, 1895.

That Defeated By-Law.

To the Editor of the Progress.

SIR,—I have read in your issue
of the 14th a letter by Querist, on
the subject of the "defeated by-law,"
in which he says: "That Henry
Klyne made a declaration before
three witnesses and a magistrate,
stating that he believed he was not
a qualified voter when voting
against the by-law in favor of the

Wolsley and Fort Qu'Appelle Rail-
way, and further, that he was per-
suaded into doing so by James
Gibbens, against his inclination."

Now this declaration is untrue
from beginning to end. Mr. Fred
Skinner has already proved it to be
untrue so far as it concerns Mr.
Gibbens. It is true that Henry
Klyne had no vote, but it can be
proved beyond the shadow of a
doubt that he believed he had, and
that his family, his relatives, his
friends and other believed it. The
circumstances make it perfectly
clear without proof. If Henry
Klyne had no vote then his father
had, and both parties know that
Andrew Klyne was quite as will-
ing to vote against the by-law as
his son. There could be nothing
whatever gained by fraud, either
by Klyne or by the party opposed
to the by-law. As to the making
of this "declaration" I have nothing
whatever to say. I think it better
to leave that subject severely alone
at present. Nor have I anything
to say to Querist—he will have
both hands full for some time.

Now, I have a great deal of re-
spect and liking for many of my
opponents in this matter, but what
is to be gained by this tempest in a
teapot? We polled a bad vote in
place of a good one, by mistake,
but the mistake did not affect the
result in the least.

The other party polled at least
five bad votes at the same place,
and I have not heard that any of
them have shown their disapproval
in any very decided manner. Re-
member the glass house proverb,
gentlemen. I think I can venture
to promise, however, that this little
game will be exceedingly difficult
to repeat.

A. E. MACLELLAN.
Katepwa, Feb. 25th, 1895.

Lorrie Listings.

The Lorrie correspondent to the
7th of February issue of the Pro-
gress, seems to think that the news-
items, such as weddings, public and
private dinners, etc., which have
transpired in our midst, have passed
unnoticed, and not been made public
through the press. For his benefit
I will just mention the cause of the
neglect, viz: That our regular press
representative has left this part and
gone east to a magnificent oyster
supper. Though in the far east we
are assured of his loyalty to his
calling by the budget which ap-
peared in the press a short time
since, being quite a consolation to
many residing here to think our
district had not dropped into in-
significance altogether before the
eyes of the public. But no doubt
when he returns in the spring the
latest will be made known.

What with the snowbanks in the
creek and the heavy roads, we are
afraid our hard time correspondent
will not be able to visit this settle-
ment before spring opens up, a
disappointment to some, as he has
had a most cordial welcome to
come up and visit us and see things
as they are for himself.

The stock in this neighborhood
are wintering well, and if the winter
does not hang out too long many
will come out in fine order. Sheep
have become more plentiful during
the last year, and a number will
have mutton ready for the early
spring market.

Mr. W. Foster had the mis-
fortune to be kicked by a horse a
short time ago, and although having
suffered a great deal of pain, we are
pleased to say he is on the way to
recovery.

Hotels.

QUEEN'S.
M. Brennan, Blackwood; W. Holden, Be-
llevue; J. C. Deane, Ottawa; C. McLean,
Lethbridge; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Moose
Master, Mooseman; H. Craig, Falmouth;
J. A. Bell, Indian Head; J. Jackson,
Wilde Awake; G. Caye, Ft. Qu'Appelle; F.
M. Weston, San Francisco; J. Caye, Santa-
luz; W. C. Stewart, Brandon; D. L. Shan-
non, Prince Albert; T. Blackwood, Winni-
peg; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Edgley.

LELAND.

B. Swartz, G. Strachan, W. P. E. Evans,
J. McDonald, W. Stitt, A. E. Spers, D. F.
Dickson, J. L. Gordon, Winnipeg; Rev. A.
Matheson, Edgley; A. E. Ireland, J.
Dillon, Fort Qu'Appelle; E. P. Bow, Mrs.
and Miss MacKay, Indian Head; F. J. Beatty,
Toronto; W. J. Hyde, S. Chopin, Bellevue;
H. Walker, Corp. Jones, Coats, Beaudet,
and Green, San Diego, Regina; W. B. Cran-
den, Moose Jaw; Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland,
Deep Lake; Alex. Watt, Mon real.

Wedding Bells.

A Matrimonial Wave Sweeps
O'er Our Town and Fond
Hearts are United.

There are Others Who Contem-
plate Doing Likewise, If
She'd Name the Day.

A quiet wedding took place at
the Leland hotel on Wednesday
last, the contracting parties being
Mr. D. S. McConnell, our respected
school teacher, and Mrs. M. Mc-
Leish. The Rev. A. Matheson tied
the knot that binds. Only the im-
mediate friends of the contracting
parties were present, and after a
supper, provided in the well-known
Leland style, and the usual ex-
change of congratulations, the guests
dispersed, wishing health and hap-
piness to the newly-wedded couple.

CARD-MOLLOY.

At Regina on the 21st inst. Mr.
Harry B. Card, a popular C. P. R.
conductor was married to Miss
Kate Molloy of Qu'Appelle. Miss
Ethel Dickson was bridesmaid and
Mr. Ed. Jackson supported the
groom. Rev. W. E. Brown per-
formed the ceremony, which took
place at St. Paul's church, the ed-
ifice being thronged. The bridal
party then repaired to the residence
of Dr. Willoughby. Mr. and Mrs.
Card came home on the Prince
Albert train last evening and have
taken up their residence on Fair-
ford street.—Moose Jaw Times.

WILSON-MCGARVEY.

The marriage of Mrs. Louisa Mc-
Garvey, of London, Ont., daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Miles, of Qu'Ap-
pelle, N.W.T., granddaughter of the
late Col. Miles, Eleventh Hussars,
Middlesex, Eng., to Dr. Russell P.
Wilson, of Bancroft, Mich., was
celebrated Tuesday evening at the
residence of Mr. and Mrs. James
F. Logie, in the presence of a large
assembly of friends. The cere-
mony was performed by the Rev.
Dr. Scurr. The parlor was hand-
somely decorated with white carna-
tions and smiles. The bride wore
a dress of white silk, trimmed with
lace and adorned with white roses.
The bridesmaid, Miss Dianthe Sar-
rigan, wore pink crepe de chine,
and lace and pink roses. The little
maids of honor, Nellie McGarvey
and Mabel Logie, were dressed in
pale crepe de chine and carried
bouquets of white roses. Mr. Van
Wixom, brother of the groom, was
groomsman. The bride was the
recipient of many handsome pre-
sents. A wedding supper was
served for thirty guests, and later
in the evening the newly wedded
couple left on a trip to Chicago—
Detroit Free Press.

WHO ARE THEY?

There is quite a flutter in the
Touchwood social dovecote. A wed-
ding in the near future. Several
of our leading citizens have already
received invitations.

In Memoriam.

The following lines are respectfully de-
dicated to the memory of the late Harry
Clinton, of Kenia, who died February 16th,
1895.

Poor Harry's gone at last!
He who has been in misery so long.
His sufferings are now forever past.
He's joined the happy throng.
He left his clay below,
Which loving friends have laid with other
dust.
But while he lies beneath the sod and snow
He dwells with God, we trust.
'Tis sad, a life so brief
Should be the doom of one so light and
free.
So strong, ambitious, yet 'tis so, and grief
Reigns in the family.
Towards you, on whom death fell
This sorrow great—loss of a brother
good—
Extends the heartfelt sympathy of all
In Kenia neighborhood.
By your dear brother's death,
We're brought once more to realize our
estate;
And we're assured that his last earthly
breath
Was but of heaven's gate.

Do you want anything in the line
of route bills or pedigree cards?

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Is Published every Thursday
At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.
The rates for our advertising space by
contract are as follows:

	One	One	Three	One
	week.	month.	month.	year.
One column	\$6.00	\$18.00	\$54.00	\$540.00
Half column	3.00	9.00	27.00	270.00
Quarter column	2.00	6.00	18.00	180.00
Three inches	2.00	6.00	18.00	180.00
Two inches	1.50	4.50	13.50	135.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable
quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction
sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,
legal notices, or anything of a transitory
nature. Transient advertisements 10 cents
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements
allowed to be changed monthly, if offered
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional
change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-
five words, 2 cents for each additional word.
The publisher reserves the right to refuse
to insert advertisements of a questionable
or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in
advance; if not paid for in advance, \$1.50
will be charged. Single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to
parties who are willing to act as agents for
us. Write for terms.

Address,
THE QU'APPELLE PRINTING AND
PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,
Qu'Appelle, Assin.
FREDERICK BELL, Manager.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1895.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST- ERN ASSINIBOIA.

There are several rumors as to
who are aspirants to represent East-
ern Assiniboia in the next Dominion
Parliament. Among the names
that are mentioned are Mr. W. W.
McDonald, the present member, the
Rev. Mr. Douglass, who is to re-
present the Patron and Grit interests,
Major Bell's name is also whispered
around, but with what amount of
truth we are not able to say. We
have also heard the name of a
gentleman living in the neighbor-
hood of Salcoats spoken of. But
nothing can be said with any
certainty until after the meeting of
the Central Conservative Associa-
tion, which should certainly take
place soon, as delays are always
dangerous. It is to be hoped that
there will be perfect unanimity in
the choice of a candidate, and that
every one will pull together in such
a way that success will be assured,
as it only requires working together
to make success certain. When on
this subject it is now well known
that Mr. J. K. McInnis, editor of
the Regina Standard, has at last
come off the fence and declared
himself. The wonder of it is why
he has not done so before, as it was
plainly to be seen that for some time
he has been tending that way.
Perhaps it did not suit? Keep a
lookout for the Northwest Assembly,
there are others there tending in
the same direction.

Mr. JOHN BURNS, talked such
good sense in America that he got
himself disliked by a large section
of the community. Certainly he
did adopt a rather 1-am-Sir-Gracie
sort of tone, and he did criticize
very freely the ways and customs
of American labor agitators, boss
politicians and commercial mag-
nates. Naturally enough, the
people who are displeased with his
frankness are for the most part
those who come into one of these
categories. To be abused by them,
however, is rather a compliment.
"Honest John's" views regarding
American institutions, are much the
same as those held by all intelligent
persons who know anything about
the States. He doesn't think
strikers need use bombs or capture
trains by way of calling attention
to their grievances; he can only
think of one thing more corrupt than
American national politics, and
that is American municipal politics.
He deprecates the unwillingness of
decent people to take part in either,
and he calls Chicago "a pocket
edition of Hades." Yet he has been
on the whole, very well received
in the principal cities of the Union.
Indeed one enthusiastic newspaper
correspondent declared with true
democratic fervor "that no royal
duke could have been more sought
after." How the Great Heart of
Battersea must have throbbed when
these words were flashed under the
Atlantic!

TRADE.

Its Ancient and Essential Dignity.

Written expressly for the Progress.

Feudalism has left us many noble
legacies and many base ones; among
the worst is the stigma it has put
on trade. The foundation of feudal
society was martial and aristocratic.
Fighting power was the power which
told most in Europe during the
stormy ages in which national char-
acter and habits were forming, and
peaceful arts and industries grew
up, not only under the shadow of
but almost in abject dependence
upon the one noble art and industry
in the judgment of those times—the
art and industry of war.

In the southern countries of
Europe, where the old civilization of
the empire survived in force and
where the great towns continued to
exercise a predominating influence,
commerce occupied a much loftier
position, and had its full honor as a
mighty factor in culture and civil-
ization of mankind. But it was
otherwise among us after the feo-
dal era had fairly set in.

In the earlier Anglo-Saxon times
commerce had its dignity, and even
its glory. King Alfred cherished it
zealously. The merchant who had
made three voyages took his place
among the nobles. But the feudal
institution drew everything into de-
pendence on the lord in his strong-
hold. Many of our most flourish-
ing commercial cities had their birth
in a little knot of humble trades-
men, who built their homesteads
around the castle gate, for the ser-
vice of the feudal lord and his
household and for the protection of
his shield. Little by little these
communities grew strong by trade,
and intelligent. They were able at
length to treat on equal terms with
the lord under whose shield they
lived, and to extort charters, which
in many cases became the basis of
municipal rights and privileges
which our towns enjoy. But still,
throughout the era, some stigma
rested upon commerce; and it sur-
vived in a measure as a malignant
influence to this day. And yet it
would be hard to specify one form
of human activity which has exer-
cised an influence at once so wide-
spread and so profound on the
condition and progress of mankind.
More human courage, strength, dar-
ing, constancy and genius, have
been expended and nourished in
commercial adventure and activity
than in statesmanship and war. I
say expended and nourished, for
"scattering" and "increasing" in this
region are one. In the early ages
of man's culture the trader was
the pioneer; the leader to new
regions and distant shores. He
opened up the world's pathways
and pierced its wildernesses. He
faced its stormy seas and fearful
oceans. He established intercourse
with its barbarous peoples and
widened continually the realm of
the civilized world; while he added
to the life of civilized peoples their
crowning ornament and grace. We
none of us fairly measure the
splendid daring, endurance and
intelligence of the chief leaders in
the field of commercial enterprise
in every age of the world; but
most especially when the world
was young. We live under the
blight of the feudal contempt for
trade, and we need to carry our
appeal to the ancients, when "mer-
chants were princes and traffickers
the honorable of the earth."

The first principle on which really
rests the essential dignity of trade
is this: Trade probably stands next
to religion among the agencies
by which God is seeking to
work out His great pur-
poses in the constitution and the
government of the world. The key-
thought in the constitution of all
things on earth and in heaven is
industry. Commerce is in the
lower sphere what religion, with all
its associated intellectual and spiri-
tual activities, is in the higher sphere,
man's ministry to man. God has
made man far more dependent on
his brother man than any other
creature in the creation is dependent
on its kindred. The whole bent of
his nature presses him towards a
development, which throws him on
the ministry of his fellow-man for
the fair unfolding of his life. Our
physical life is higher than that of
the animals, because it needs more
and more varied conditions for its
development, and gives forth richer
and more diverse products. In other
words, the universe has more free
circulation through it, it bestows
more upon it, and gets more from it
in return. God meant man to learn
more and more continually of his

need of the ministries of other men
for the completion of his life. He
meant to bind the tribes and the
nations together in a sweet inter-
change of gifts and influences, man
learning on man, people on people,
continent on continent, each in-
creasing the other's store, and gain-
ing in return increase of its own.
The Free Traders were not so far
wrong in their dream of a millennium
of industry and trade. They erred
because they believed that mere
interest would be the beating heart
of it, instead of that which lies
nearer than selfishness to the root
of the life of commerce—the fulfil-
ment in this lower region of the
beneficent purpose of God, man's
ministry to man. Commerce has
failed signally in her peaceful and
benign ministry, because her activity
has been degraded into a selfish
scramble for profit. She will never
comprehend, and will never approach
the fulfillment of her true position,
until she understands that she holds
a commission from God to minister
to the brotherly intercourse, and to
cement the brotherly relations, of
men.

There is something transcendent-
ly marvellous in the vast net-work of
beautiful industries, with which the
wide world, both savage and civilized
is covered; industries which com-
merce first created and still sus-
tains. Chinese, Japanese, Malays,
Arabs, Hindoos, Egyptians, Syrians,
Tartars, Turks, Russians, Greeks,
Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Moors,
Frenchmen, Papuans, Negroes, Kafirs
are at this moment at work for us.
Things that will nourish, adorn, or
heal our life are at this moment
growing to shape under their deft
fingers; while daily as you traders
go down to your banks, warehouses
and stores you are setting industries
in motion which will place things
that will adorn and enrich their
lives easily within their reach. It
is a beautiful industry, if we could
keep out of it the touch of the
Devil's accursed finger. We have
here in the lower form what Pente-
cost promised in the higher form—
a universal language of humanity;
the common human need, man's
need of his brother, everywhere ex-
pressing itself, and everywhere
drawing forth prompt and ample
responses from the sympathetic
activities of mankind. We too
little estimate, we too little reverence
this mighty ministry of which com-
merce is the energetic, intelligent,
and effectual agent. If heart did
but meet heart through the wide
world, if mind met mind, if soul
met soul as hand meets hand,
in commerce, there would be no
more short weight given, there
would be no more trickery or dis-
honesty in any line of business
whatever; then, and only then,
may we hope to have a commercial
ministry over which ministering
spirits on high might rejoice, and
on which the Lord might again drop
the dew of His benediction, "Behold,
it is very good!"—D.H.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat—Wheat markets have been mostly
dull and uneventful this week, with only
moderate changes in prices.

Local wheat—The situation continues
very dull in Manitoba owing to the very
small quantity of wheat being marketed by
farmers. The little coming in at country
markets usually brings 50c per bushel,
though as high as 55c has been paid to
farmers at some points.

Flour—Locally there is no change. Sales to
local trade by millers are made at \$1.65 per
cwt., and \$1.85 bakers, delivered to city
dealers, with a discount of 5c per sack for
cash.

Butter—Dealers were asking 14 to 15c for
packages of selected. Medium and low
grades unsaleable. Business all round, flat.
Cheese—Dealers are selling at 11c per lb.
Eggs—Fresh, 18c; lined, 17c; old lined,
16c.

Lard—We quote pure, \$1.90 for 20-
pound pails and \$1.50 for 50 pound pails;
compound at \$1.75 per 20 pound pail; com-
pound in 3 and 5 pound tins, 3c per case of
60 pounds. Pure lard in 3, 5 and 10
pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60
pounds; tins 8c lb.

Poultry—Poultry continues very dull and
hard to sell. Chickens have sold at 5c, and
ducks at 6c. Geese are quoted at 7 to 8c,
and turkeys 9 to 10c.

Hay—Loose hay on the street market is
selling at about \$3 per ton; baled hay, \$4
per ton delivered here.

Live stock—There is beginning to be some
little inquiry for live stock from local butch-
ers. Cattle are rather firmer and would
bring 3c for good butchers' if wanted. Noth-
ing has been done in sheep since last fall,
but two or three carloads would now be
taken at about 3c per lb., live weight. Hogs
have brought 3c steadily for average
packers.

OUR LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat, 45 to 50c; little offering. Oats,
wholesale 30c, retail 40c; per bushel. Bran,
50c; per 100 lbs., \$1.6 per ton. Flour—Hun-
garian, \$2.25; Strong Bakers, \$2 per sack
of 98 lbs. Beef per side, 4c; joints, 10c;

Pork, 5c, per 100 lbs.; 8 to 10c per lb.
according to choice. Mutton, 10 to 15c;
per lb.; per carcass, 10c. White fish, 6c
for quantities; 8c, per lb. Potatoes, 75c
per bushel. Cabbage, 15c, per lb. Onions
4 lbs. for 5c. Hay, \$4 to \$5 per ton.
Butter, 15c, per lb. Cheese, 17c per lb.
Eggs 20c per doz.

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By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued
out of the Supreme Court of the
Northwest Territories, Judicial District of
Western Assiniboia, at the suit of John
Labatt and to me directed against the lands
of Thomas Malcolm, I have seized and
taken into execution the following lands,
namely: The northeast quarter of section
twenty-eight (28), in township seventeen
(17), in range thirteen (13), west of the sec-
ond (2nd) meridian, in the Northwest Ter-
ritories, which I shall expose for sale on
Saturday, the thirtieth day of April, 1895,
at my office, in the court house, Regina, at
the hour of 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Regina, Jan. 11, 1895.
17-25

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Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically
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Nor'-Wester

TILL 1896 FOR \$1.00.

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business enterprise; but is a journal
always free to expose, criticize or con-
demn the cause or contention of any
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Northwest may, upon dispassionate
and intelligent consideration, seem to
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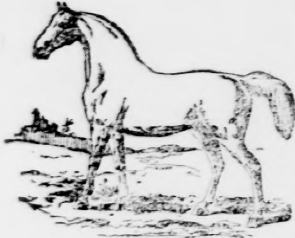
CASWELL STREET,
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FAMOUS HORSE.

Picture of Mambrino, Founder of the American Trotting Family.

It is claimed that every trotting horse in America has in his veins the blood of old Messenger, imported into this country nearly 100 years ago. When Messenger was released from his stall on the sailing vessel in which he had been brought to America, he trotted up the wharf at Philadelphia with as much fire and spirit as if he had just been let out from a luxurious land stable.



MAMBRINO, FATHER OF TROTTERS.

ble for a canter on a cold winter day. His temperament was simply indomitable, and he transmitted it to all his descendants.

Mambrino, father of the American trotter, was the most distinguished of all Messenger's colts. He was a gray, and the high spirit of the great horse is well depicted in the painting from which the newspaper picture is reproduced. A more beautiful horse never stepped. Mambrino was owned by Lewis Morris in New York and was a colt in 1806. They had handsome horses in America even so far back as that.

One fact concerning the American trotter is not generally known. It is that all trotters are originally from Arab stock, and there is a large infusion of the oriental blood in them. To this day the practiced eye can detect in them a resemblance to the famous barbs of the desert.

The Thoroughbred Male.

Some ten years ago a neighbor owned a vicious, runaway, kicking mare. After repeated attempts to subdue her she was given up as a hopeless case. She was bred to Rappall, an imported Percheron, and turned to pasture. The foal was of the Percheron type in form, color and disposition, but retained the dam's quickness and endurance. It won first premium at the county fair as a yearling. I have owned her eight years, and a better horse for farm work I never saw. The Percheron cross gave weight, form and subdued the temper of the dam, but she retained enough "vitality" to resent a whip and make her a hard one to pass on the road. The hired man described her correctly, "You can talk her into doing anything, but can whip her into nothing."

"The use of a Shropshire ram added one-third to the value of this stock of lambs," said Mr. Hill as we stood looking at 75 black faced half bloods. Standing at one side of a five acre field, every one could be distinguished by its extra size. Every buyer within 20 miles was bound to have them, and a considerable advance was offered for them as the result of the competition. We not only received added weight or value, but also made a market for producing something a little better than the average.

I know of a man who ten years ago was making only 125 pounds of butter per cow, who now gets very nearly 300 pounds. From natives to high grade Jerseys is the ladder which led to success. At the Cornell experiment station are cows which have given \$150 worth of milk in a year. Yet I believe a thoroughbred female of this stock has never been owned there. My brother-in-law had a lot of hens that never paid for their feed. He purchased some White Leghorn cockerels and raised a fine lot of pullets. They were hard to distinguish from fall bloods, began laying in November and gave a profit of \$2 each the first year. As a rule, I do not believe in grade hens, but this venture was of the "hundredfold" order.

For a sure, decided eye opener in visible improvement I think that the use of a Cheshire boar takes precedence. No matter what form, color, size or disposition the sow may be, the litter will be white, long bodied, easy keepers, early maturing, fine haired, quiet pigs. I have yet to find a person who ever saw a half blood or high grade that was not white. My first ventures in the use of good males were so profitable that I long ago decided that I could not afford to use any other. For 15 years I have used nothing but full blood males, either owned or rented.—C. E. C. in Rural New Yorker.

When a Horse Has the Grip.

Steam the nostrils by holding a pail of boiling water, with a piece of camphor about the size of a hen's egg in it, under the animal's nose. Throw a blanket loosely over his head and steam about 15 minutes at a time three times a day. Give 1 dram fluid extract of belladonna, 1 dram of chlorate of potassium and 1 dram of camphor at a dose three times a day in a half pint of molasses. Continue two weeks if necessary. Then mix sulphate of iron 4 ounces, nitrate of potassium 4 ounces, and divide into 24 doses, one to be given night and morning in bran mash. If the animal will not take it in mash, put it into a quart of oatmeal gruel and give it as a drench. Benefit is sometimes had by blistering the throat with cantharides 2 draughts and a half ounce, mixed, and rubbed on cold. Repeat in two weeks if necessary.

Texas has more beef cattle than any other state in the Union, New York the most dairy cows.

A HORSE'S MOUTH.

A Veterinarian on Some Ancient Superstitions in Regard to It.

Veterinary Surgeon Martin says, "During the many years in which the writer has been engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine there is nothing that has been more forcibly brought to his attention than the indifference of most people to the condition of the horse's mouth. They seem to think the mouth never becomes deranged, when, in fact, it is one of the most sensitive organs of the equine economy. All young horses coming 3 or 4 years old should have their teeth and mouth carefully examined when any symptoms of tenderness are shown in the mouth, as it is at this age that some of the milk molars are replaced by the permanent ones. In some cases the crown of the former is only partially displaced and gives rise to much pain and annoyance to the horse. I have seen a young horse that had its throat blistered with liniment and was treated for distemper when the trouble was due to a misplaced crown of a milk molar, which, upon removal, gave instant relief. Again, in some horses the structure of the teeth is of a comparatively soft nature and wears rapidly on the grinding substances in a rugged and uneven manner, which severely cut and lacerate the tongue and cheeks. This defect may be easily remedied by the use of the month rasp, an instrument that may now be found in nearly all hardware stores. To heal the raw surfaces a little alum and borax dissolved in water will act effectively. This humane method, if pursued by people who own horses, will prevent much suffering to the horse and at the same time amply repay the owner in the improved appearance of his animal, and in many cases prevent the loss of much food by quidding and slobbering.

A few words in regard to those bug bears of most horse owners—namely, lamppas, so called, and wolf teeth. Lamppas is supposed by most people to possess some mysterious power over a horse whereby its appetite becomes deranged. They therefore resort to cutting and burning the poor brute's mouth under the mistaken notion of curing the lamppas. The writer of this has been engaged in the care of horses for 25 years and has yet to see a horse that was affected physically in any way by lamppas, except in the imagination of its owner. It is the same with the so called "wolf teeth." These teeth are the vestigial remains of premaxillary teeth that, in the remote ancestors of the horse, were functional, and they have become through disuse mere rudiments as it were, of their former selves. They do not, by some occult means, affect the eyes of horses and cause them to go blind, nor are they responsible, as some good people contend, for a horse being in poor condition. Nor is it at all necessary to punch them out with a hammer and cold chisel.

Cattle Market Last Year.

Records of cattle at the Chicago Union stockyards last year were about 150,000 less than in 1893. This was entirely in Texas which fell 286,000 below the other classes showed an increase. The general average weight of cattle was 1,087 pounds, which was 32 pounds heavier than in 1893. Owing to a reweighing of culling stock by speculators, this weight is a little lower than the actual. Beef steers averaged highest in September and lowest in March. The general average for this class was \$4.20 against \$4.45 in 1893. The top price of the year was \$6.60 for a bunch of Aberdeen-Angustees. Cattle averaging less than 1,350 pounds sold within 10 to 20 cents of the top prices the year round. This clearly indicates the class of cattle most in request—the "handy" steer. We exported 251,000 head, which is 50 per cent more than in 1893, but a few thousand short of the 1892 trade. Exporters have had rather a hard row to hoe at times. The smaller operators have been almost driven out, the big packers now handling nearly all of this trade. The demoralization of British markets compelled exporters to cast about for new foreign markets, and experimental shipments to Paris proved a success and established a trade which during the past four months has averaged from 500 to 800 cattle per week. Prices in Paris range from \$11.50 to \$14.50 per hundred dressed weight.—Breeder's Gazette.

Live Stock Points.

The Dorset Horn sheep as a special producer of mutton is not considered equal to the Down breeds. Its particular field is the production of early lambs in winter. In this respect it has no equal. The big horns left on the heads of the lamb carcasses are considered ornamental, it is said.

Choose your specialties in live stock breeding and stick to them. It is best to have two or three specialties at one time, so that if one fails you will not be left.

In going into the live stock industry or in changing from one branch of it to another first determine carefully what and where your market demand will be and act accordingly. The nearer a farmer or live stock man is to his market, other things being equal, the better off he will be.

The only animal to make money from in these times is the special purpose animal.

The National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock struck a blow at the practice of showing barren cows at fairs. "We recommend that all cows 3 years old or over must have produced a calf within 12 months previous to the show, as evidence of which the cow must either be nursing calf at foot or be in milk."

By grinding feed at home with a small mill and crusher the farmer can save nearly double the cost of grinding at the public mill. The grain somehow holds out better at home.

Old boars that have become weak breed small litters.



REVOLUTION IN BUTTER MAKING.

Changes Twenty-five Years Have Wrought in the Dairy Business.

Up to 1870 the farm dairy was supreme. About that time the western creamery business began to broaden out, growing slowly at first.

It started by setting the milk in large pans in spring water. It was necessary then to have a good spring to have a creamery. First came the new styles of cans for holding the milk. The small round cans 18 or 20 inches in length soon came in use, as they were considered better than the big pans, holding 400 or 500 pounds.

Following closely on the set milk system came the gathered cream system. This change came in 1879 and 1880. It soon came into general use, and creameries sprang up like magic. It was not necessary to have a spring to operate a creamery on that plan, the butter business increasing very fast, and for a few years the gathered creameries were all the go until the separator made its appearance. It is a wonderful machine, as the cream can be extracted from the milk by it fresh from the cow, and if desired made in a better the same day.

This process gives a finer quality of butter than the gathered cream system, and not having to haul the milk to creamery but once a day was a great improvement over the set milk system, requiring the farmer to go twice each day to the creamery with his product. Therefore the separator came into general use, and in the past few years the western country has become well dotted over with creameries, and the farmers, many of them, finding the dairy business most profitable, increased that branch of their revenue, so that now we have farmers devoting their whole time to their dairies and becoming wealthy.

One evidence of their success is their fine buildings. You no longer see the old log house and the straw stable. They are things of the past. They not only have the comforts of good residences and barns, but most of them are able to ride in as comfortable carriages as any one. It wants to be borne in mind that without our fine refrigerator system for transportation the creamery business could not have made the rapid progress it has.

It was necessary for the butter business that the goods should reach the consumer while fresh and fine. That problem was solved by introducing the refrigerator car. Without it we would still be laboring at a disadvantage and still be compelled to eat old and stale butter to a large extent. The growth of the butter business has been marvelous—I think much greater than the increase in population of this country. Still the goods being a much better price than under the old system. That can be accounted for, I think, mainly from our butter reaching the consumer much finer than in the days of log cabins, straw stables and box cars only for the transportation of such perishable property.

The goods being finer, the people use more. Therefore we had a ready market for the large increase in the business. The cheese business, also a product of the cow, has grown largely during the period referred to.—P. G. Freeman in Creamery Journal.

Making the Butter Cream.

When I first used a revolving churn, I sometimes filled it too full. I filled more than half full, it is nearly impossible to bring the better. The churn should not be filled more than one-third full for practical work. When cream has been raised and kept cool, 62 degrees or 63 degrees will be a better temperature for churning in winter than 60 degrees. When cows have been long in milk, the cream is more difficult to churn, and to overcome the trouble I churn at a higher temperature, even as high as 68 degrees sometimes. If this brings the butter too soft, I cool down to 60 degrees or thereabouts, with ice just when the butter begins to come. I have very little faith in the necessity for ripening cream, for any advantage in churning, either in time or quantity. I have tried scores of times with sweet cream and ripened cream, and I never found that one method brought butter quicker or more of it than the other. I have been using a revolving churn seven or eight years, and I never have had a mess of cream which failed to come to butter. The time depends much on the rapidity of motion. That rapidity which encounters the greatest opposition will do the best work.—M. M. in Rural New Yorker.

Retaining the Butter Flavor.

Concerning cold storage of butter we will say that there is only one method that will keep butter so as to preserve its first rosy flavor, and that is by freezing it.

The old method of cold storage by holding it at a temperature of 38 degrees to 40 degrees would keep the butter from getting rancid, but it would soon lose its fine flavor and show a sort of dead, cold storage taste. If refrigerators are constructed on a system whereby a temperature of 16 degrees to 20 degrees can be constantly maintained, butter can be held in a sweet, rosy condition six months. Recent experiments have indicated that it is better to go down even as low as 8 degrees above zero. The butter does not lose its flavor quickly when brought into consumption. The 60 pound package, either in tubs or firkins, is probably the best form of package for this work.—Hoard's Dairyman.

For the farm a good cellar is as useful a milkhouse can be made. But no roots, fruits or vegetables must be kept there. Every farm cellar should be divided into two or more compartments. Every enterprising farmer's house will have one of these compartments fitted up as a furnace room, from which heat is conveyed in pipes so as to warm all the house.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

Experiments to Determine Which is the Best One.

Vermont, Cornell and Pennsylvania agricultural experiment stations have been making tests to determine which is the most efficient cream separator. The main results are summed up in the following extract from the Pennsylvania station:

Separator	Butter recovered, out of 100 pounds of milk, percentage	Butterfat recovered, out of 100 pounds of milk, percentage
Do Laval Alpha Aem.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha B.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha C.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha D.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha E.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha F.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha G.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha H.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha I.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha J.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha K.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha L.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha M.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha N.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha O.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha P.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha Q.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha R.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha S.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha T.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha U.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha V.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha W.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha X.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha Y.	98.31	98.31
Do Laval Alpha Z.	98.31	98.31

With some of the machines horsepower was used, with others steam.

Separation.—All these trials show a high degree of efficiency of separation. In no case does it fall much below 95 per cent and ranges from that up to over 98 per cent, while the skim milk contained from 2 per cent to a trifle over 3 per cent of fat—that is to say, the most efficient machine tested showed a loss of less than one percent of butter fat out of every hundred pounds of butter fat in the milk used, while the least efficient machine showed a loss of four percent, or a difference of 3 per cent. In the case of a separator handling daily 10,000 pounds of milk testing 2.5 per cent the total amount of butter fat per day would be equal to 250 pounds, equivalent to about 112 pounds of butter. A loss of 3 per cent of this amount, or 12 pounds, at 25 cents per pound, would be equivalent to a loss of \$3.00 per day.

Cost of Operation.—Assuming all the machines to have been running at their best in these tests, the question would be whether this loss would be economically avoided by the use of the more efficient machine. Aside from any differences in first cost and durability, this is a question of the cost of operation. Unfortunately the results upon this point are somewhat meager, and most of them are based upon the determination of the horsepower absorbed by the separator. As has already been stated, however, the question is primarily one of fuel consumption rather than one of mechanical horsepower absorbed by the machine itself. Upon this point our records, though few in number, are not wanting and indicate the importance of this most important factor in this direction. The most important fact is the fact that the steam separator is out of all proportion to the amount of power actually transmitted to the separator.

It was shown by the Cornell tests that the power required by the turbine, assuming that 40 pounds of steam per hour develop a horsepower, is considerably greater than that absorbed by the belt machine (14 P. determined by the Emerson power scale), yet when the belt machine, which requires in itself small power, is run, as is nearly always the case, by a small engine used for this purpose only, the steam consumption as shown by these tests, is considerably greater than in the turbine separator.

It must be noted that these results apply only in those cases where the power is furnished by an engine devoted to the creamery use alone. When the power is derived from some general source, the problem is a different one, and the power absorbed by the separator, as measured by a power scale, would figure more prominently in determining the cost of running it.

The conclusion would seem to be, then, that in small plants, where a separate engine must be used for the creamery work, a turbine will give the best economy, but that there is a point in the size of the plant where the economy of the belt machine will come to exceed that of the turbine.

Dairy and Creamery.

A gallon of milk contains 251 cubic inches, and it weighs 8.6 pounds, Professor Babcock says. Some dealers now sell cream by the pound, and it is a good way. Everything that can be should be sold by weight.

The net profit of a good dairy cow, rightly managed, averages from 77 to 95 per cent the cost of her feed. Ten per cent profit is considered very good in most branches of business.

In cold weather the price of butter is high. Therefore it pays to make butter then. In hot weather the price of butter is low. Then it pays to sell sweet cream. The market for it is increasing steadily year by year, and it ought to. Besides its use for coffee, fruit and for ice cream, it is an excellent food for dyspeptics and babies. It can be eaten by itself, slowly, a teaspoonful at a time. Thus it will prove both fattening and nourishing. The trouble with people's cream "too rich" for them to eat is that they always take it with a quantity of other food.

The usual price for cream to customers in cities is 20 cents a pint.

A heifer calf that has heavy bones and thick, big legs is built for beef, not for the dairy. The dairy heifer has also a thin, quickly moving ear.

A tablespoonful of linseed meal thoroughly cooked should be added to the separator skim milk that you feed to calves. Never feed separator milk alone. It is not rich enough, and it is apt to produce scours in a young calf.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC AND STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

This Remedy cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, as well as all Nervous Diseases, by acting on the Nerve Centres at the base of the brain. It has been absolutely demonstrated, that two-thirds of our diseases and ailments, are due to the deranged Nerve Centres at the base of or within the brain.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE IS A WONDERFUL CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that so many complain of indigestion and weak stomachs. When the stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay. For Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in ONE DAY, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.



It will cure you. July 10th, 1893. Walkerton, Ont.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

(My signature) Reuben E. Truax

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27th, 1893. To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My signature) Rev W S Barker

Sick Headache

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CLAYTONVILLE, Indiana. My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE Tonic, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of her nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the greatest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone. Mrs. W. T. EMMING.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County. Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 16, 1893.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

DR. HALL, Agent, Fort Qu'Appelle.

A. J. ORCHARD, Agent, Indian Head.

R. B. TAYLOR, Agent, Grenfell.

Weekly Free Press, \$1. Semi-Weekly, \$2. TO JANUARY 1, 1896.

Any person who, before January 1st next, sends in a year's subscription for either of above papers will receive the paper until January 1st, 1896, and will receive also

A VALUABLE PREMIUM.

one of a list of valuable books, worth 75c., which are now on hand in the Free Press office, till the supply is exhausted.

The list of books is published in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Free Press, and they will be sent out as fast as the orders come in. Early orders will have widest choice.

In sending your orders name several books. If your first choice is out of stock, second will be sent, and so on.

Orders must in all cases be direct from the subscriber to the Free Press, accompanied by the year's subscription in full.

This offer will positively not be open after December 31st.

The Weekly or Semi-Weekly Free Press is, either one, superior to any other weekly paper in Manitoba or the Northwest.

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS CO

A Big Dollar's Worth

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune, which is acknowledged to have—even by rival publishers—the largest circulation of any paper published in Canada west of Lake Superior, is now offering great inducements to intending subscribers. It can be obtained from now to January 1st, 1896, for \$1—a very slight advance on the cost of the white paper used in its publication. At its regular price of \$1 a year The Weekly Tribune is certainly extra value, and with the balance of this year free the offer becomes an extraordinary one. The fact that the Weekly Tribune reaches more homes in the North-West than any other paper published, is strong evidence that it is recognized as the great family newspaper. It publishes Dr. Talmage's sermon each week, and gives more Manitoba and North-West news from its own correspondents than all other Winnipeg papers combined. This is especially interesting to the settler, as almost every district is represented. It can be had from now to the end of next year by sending \$1 to the Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg.



SHERIFF'S SALE.

North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, to wit:— BY virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of Arthur J. Osment and to me directed against the lands of George Cole, I have seized and taken into Execution the following lands, namely:—The Southwest Quarter of Section Two (2), in Township Seventeen (17), in Range Eleven (11), West of the Second (2nd) Meridian, in the Northwest Territories, which I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1895, at my office in the Court House, Regina, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Regina. 16-24

Get your job printing done at the PROGRESS Office.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.
Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1895.

	Maximum	Minimum
Wednesday, Feb. 20	24	8
Thursday, Feb. 21	26	—
Friday, Feb. 22	21	—10
Saturday, Feb. 23	24	10
Sunday, Feb. 24	37	15
Monday, Feb. 25	41	24
Tuesday, Feb. 26	39	28

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 20	NW 14	NW 30	NW 6
Thursday, Feb. 21	SW 8	SW 16	NW 24
Friday, Feb. 22	W 8	S 14	S 4
Saturday, Feb. 23	S 18	S 17	S 20
Sunday, Feb. 24	W 6	SW 12	NW 12
Monday, Feb. 25	SW 10	SW 12	S 12
Tuesday, Feb. 26	SW 16	SW 12	SW 8

Local and General

—The weather during the past week has been quite spring-like.

—A fire in Neepawa last week, destroyed the News printing office.

—Mrs. Barton and Mrs. R. H. Henderson are visiting at Mr. B. Harvey's.

—Mr. Swears, who last fall left for Manitoba, is now in town renewing acquaintances.

—Dr. Hinman, of Winnipeg, is making tuberculosis tests and has found several cows in that city affected.

—Owing to lateness of arrival, a letter from "Querist" is held over, also several other lengthy articles. They will appear next week.

—The remains of John Marshall, who died here three years ago, were yesterday exhumed from the cemetery here and sent to Toronto for re-interment.

—A public meeting will be held in the Queen's hotel on Saturday evening to arrange for the entertainment of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh on the 9th March.

—W. D. Scott, formerly Manitoba immigration agent, has been appointed western representative of the Great West Life Assurance company, with headquarters at Calgary.

—Messrs. Smith, Dillon and Barbour, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Crawford and Mackay, Indian Head; Mr. Shannon and Williams, Regina, were in town Thursday, attending the Farmers' reunion.

—A Lethbridge miner named Gillis committed suicide last week, because of the clandestine relations of his wife to another man. The intruder received a well-deserved coat of tar and feathers.

—The members of the Methodist church, under the auspices of the Quarterly Official Board, intend holding an Okch social on March 11. The programme will be enjoyable, interesting and instructive.

—A grand vocal and instrumental concert, followed by a first-class minstrel entertainment, will be held in the town hall, on Friday evening, March 8, in aid of the funds of the Presbyterian church.

—Mr. S. R. Edwards, who started for Regina on Monday last, to take part in the Regina bospital, was taken suddenly ill on the train and had to remain at Qu'Appelle, returning to Indian Head on Tuesday night.

—John O'Brien, the ex-Winnipeg printer, who was frozen near Jamestown, N.D., and who had to have both legs and one arm amputated, will be removed from the Jamestown hospital to the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, if he survives.

—Mr. Crosbie, of Moose Jaw; Mr. and Mrs. Joyner, Fort Qu'Appelle; Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland and W. R. Passy, Deep Lake; Messrs. D. MacKay and Sherwood, Indian Head, were in town on Monday, attending the dance given in honor of Dr. Bell.

—Last Thursday, says the Vidette, Mr. D. Barnett met with a most unfortunate accident. While engaged in tying up a wild heifer the thumb of his left hand was nearly dragged off by the rope, and it was found necessary to have it amputated.

—Andrew Murphy, a young English lad from Manchester, was arraigned before Hon. Mr. Justice Wetmore on Friday last, says the Mooseman Spectator, charged with stealing a horse from E. J. Bessicks, of Cotham, near Broadview. His trial was fixed for Feb. 25th at Whitewood.

—We are in receipt of a supplementary number of the Winnipeg Commercial, containing a summary of the progress of Western Canada from Lake Superior to the coast, together with the annual report of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It

presents a very neat appearance and reflects great credit upon both the publisher and his printers.

—A missionary concert, under the auspices of the Qu'Appelle Mission band, will be held in McLane's hall, on Tuesday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock. There will be no admission fee, but anyone desiring to contribute to missionary work will have an opportunity of doing so during the evening.

—Says the Edmonton Bulletin: "The grain market is somewhat peculiar at present. There is a large amount of grain on hand, very little is being shipped and very little being brought in. The price of oats has climbed to 29c and to 30c for first-class seed, and to 25c for good feed oats. Wheat is up to 60c at the mill, and barley is the same as before, 25 to 27c."

—Mr. J. J. Young late of Mooseman, is now sole proprietor of the Calgary Herald, the partnership hitherto existing between him and Mr. Magrath having been dissolved by mutual consent. We feel sure that the popularity of the paper will remain as great under Brother Young's regime as it has previously very rightly been under the partnership.—Whitewood Herald.

—Mr. Davin is endeavoring to persuade the Government to build a hospital at Regina for consumptives. We do not doubt that the Northwest atmosphere has a very revivifying effect in such cases, but would suggest for the sake of the patients that a site should be selected possessing more advantages besides air; one, for instance, situated amidst the beautiful scenery of the Qu'Appelle Valley and the Lakes.—Vidette.

—The Royal Templars threw open their doors to the public on Monday night last, the occasion being a debate on Women's Rights.

The chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Bunt, who called on Mr. Smith, the leader of the affirmative, to expound his views on the question before the meeting. Mr. Smith was followed by Mr. Parker, also on the affirmative, whose remarks were appreciated by those present. Mr. Parker was followed by several speakers on both sides of the question, after which Mr. Adams, the leader of the negative, took the floor and replied to Mr. Parker. Mr. Smith replied, and the vote was then put to the meeting, which resulted in a victory for Women's Rights. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to all those who took part in the debate.

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presents a very neat appearance and reflects great credit upon both the publisher and his printers.

free to everyone who asks for it. A post card with your name and address sent the firm will bring it to you.

Edgeley Echoes.

Commenting on the Farmers' ball of last week, we must say that the committee deserve great credit for the admirable manner in which everything was carried out. We were pleased to see such a full representation from our own settlement, and we are sure that everybody enjoyed themselves fully as we have never heard a single complaint. It was a noteworthy fact that the reunion brought political enemies together.

Your correspondent would advise our readers not to jump at conclusions, they are apt to err. It is wonderful how many people like to make a joke, but it is still more wonderful how many more hate to take one.

Very little going on among our friends this week. They will have plenty of time to cool down before anything further should crop up in the way of voting, etc.

The water witch is here again. He proclaims his term of boring to be over. We wonder, now, what will be the next change of sorcery he will follow up?

MARRIAGES.

McCauley—McLennan.—On the 20th inst., at the Leland House, by the Rev. A. Matheson, D. S. McCauley and Ma Jorie McLennan, both of Qu'Appelle Station.

Cann—Morley.—On Feb. 21st, at Regina, by the Rev. W. E. Brown, Harry B. Cann, of Moose Jaw, to Miss Kate Morley, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Morley, C.P.S. operator, Qu'Appelle.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Wolsley, Assa," will be received until Tuesday, 10th March, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Wolsley, Assa, Court House.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department, and at the office of D. Smith, Winnipeg, 2nd Ave., after Tuesday, 10th February.

Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th Feb., 1895.

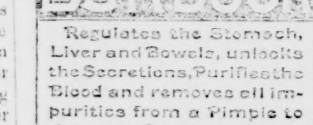
TO BE SOLD.

HORSES and Cattle to be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to
F. B. BLAKENY,
Sec. 26, Tp. 17, Rgs. 15
62-

HELP WANTED!

WANTED—Active, honest, experienced man or woman to travel representing established, reliable house. Salary \$50 monthly, and travelling expenses with in reason. If suited, please address an self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE DOMINION.
9-10 317 Omaha Building, Chicago



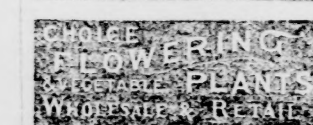
BLOOD PURIFIER
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

CURES
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.



PATENTS

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FREEHAW'S WORM POWDERS
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own negative. Is a safe, sure and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Just Arrived

12 Cases

—OF—

Boots & Shoes

—AND—

12 Packages

—OF—

Dry Goods

—AT—

J. P. Beauchamp's.

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display

of FURNITURE, PICTURE

FRAMES, &c., &c.?

No! Where is that?

At Bulyc's Store,

OF COURSE.

THE ADVERTISERS

FOR 1895.

Morning Evening Sunday and Weekly Editions.

Aggressive Republican Journals of the Highest Class.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established in 1797. Published every evening. New York's oldest newspaper. Subscription price, \$5.

MORNING ADVERTISER.

Published every morning. The leading beautiful newspaper of the day. Clean and fearless. Subscription price, \$3 per year.

SUNDAY ADVERTISER.

New York's most popular Sunday newspaper. The only Republican 2-cent Sunday paper in the United States. 20 to 30 pages. Subscription price, \$1 per year.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The ADVERTISERS have no superiors.

Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.

ADDRESS THE ADVERTISER,

29 Park Row, New York.

Qu'Appelle Valley

FLOUR MILLS,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

Hungarian Patent

Strong Bakers

Graham

BRAN, SHORTS, CHOP, CRACKED WHEAT.

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs.

Full supply always on hand at BULYEA'S STORE.

LELAND HOUSE,

Qu'Appelle Station, - - Assa.

Headquarters for Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

Commercial Travellers' Favorite House.

Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and Cigars.

TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

Repaired and furnished anew. Now first class in every respect.

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

Bar furnished with finest brands of Liquors and Cigars.

PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

A. DAVIDSON, - - - Proprietor.

CALL

AND

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WEST

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—AT—

CREAMER BROS.,

DRUGGISTS

And Stationers,

Qu'Appelle Station.

Office of

J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

TOYS AND

PRESENTS

NEW STOCK

Can't be Kept. Must Go

CHEAP, CHEAP FOR CASH.

—AT—

CARTHEW'S

DRUG STORE

QU'APPELLE.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

Or to ROBERT KERR.

General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising

4,000 ACRES

Of Valuable Improved

FARM PROPERTY

ARE NOW OFFERED

FOR SALE ON

Most Reasonable Terms.

For full particulars apply to

A. D. DICKSON,

BARRISTER,

QU'APPELLE.

THE FAMOUS

Dominion Pants Co.,

SUITS

FROM

\$13

TO ORDER.

AGENT:

R. E. SMITH

Qu'Appelle Station.

EST 1000 Samples to select from.

HEAD OFFICE:

364, St. James Street, MONTREAL

COAL

IS NOW

Cheaper than Wood.

American Hard "Stove," \$12 delivered, \$11.50 on car.

Canadian Anthracite "Stove," \$9.25 delivered, \$8.75 on car.

Galt, \$6.35 on car, \$6.60 in shed.

Hassard, \$4.25 in shed, \$4 in car.

Have a look at my Drop Siding, \$23.

J. H. MacCAUL,

QU'APPELLE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

From New York

Phoenicia, Hamburg-American Mar. 16

Scythia, " Mar. 19

From Liverpool

Laurentian, Adlan Line Mar. 21

Nunivian, " Mar. 21

From New York

Britannic, White Star Line Jan. 23

Majestic, " Jan. 30

From New York

State of Nebraska, Allan State Line, Jan. 26

State of California, " Jan. 31

Cabin \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$105, \$110, \$115, \$120, \$125, \$130, \$135, \$140, \$145, \$150, \$155, \$160, \$165, \$170, \$175, \$180, \$185, \$190, \$195, \$200, \$205, \$210, \$215, \$220, \$225, \$230, \$235, \$240, \$245, \$250, \$255, \$260, \$265, \$270, \$275, \$280, \$285, \$290, \$295, \$300, \$305, \$310, \$315, \$320, \$325, \$330, \$335, \$340, \$345, \$350, \$355, \$360, \$365, \$370, \$375, \$380, \$385, \$390, \$395, \$400, \$405, \$410, \$415, \$420, \$425, \$430, \$435, \$440, \$445, \$450, \$455, \$460, \$465, \$470, \$475, \$480, \$485, \$490, \$495, \$500, \$505, \$510, \$515, \$520, \$525, \$530, \$535, \$540, \$545, \$550, \$555, \$560, \$565, \$